THE MORMON CONFERENCE.

Reappearance of Brigham Young Among the Faithful.

HE DELIVERS A PACIFIC SERMON.

A Deep Laid Scheme to Judicially Murder Him Frustrated by the Integrity of the Government.

Examination of the Indicted Danite Assassins.

The Prophet is Thankful That He is Not Himself God Almighty.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 28, 1872. The last day of the Conference has been largely attended by the faithful. The great attraction was the promised

REAPPEARANCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG for the first time since his arrest. The prophet seemed to be in very good health and strength, and the enthusiasm with which he was received doubtless put him in the best of humor with himself. BRIGHAM'S SERMON.

In the afternoon he spoke for three-quarters of an hour, his discourse partaking about equally of the character of a sermon and a political speech He began by expressing his joy at again meeting his people, but immediately afterwards boldly attributed the present threatening state of the situation to the fallure of certain people in paying their tithings, as well as their neglect of the duties of caring for the poor and attending regularly at church. Affairs would never be better, he said, until these people obeyed counsel in all things. HE LIKES PERSECUTION.

He wanted the prosecution against him to go on, but the proceedings should be held in the proper courts, and he wished that the prosecutor would turn over all records to the Territorial attorney, so that posterity might know what the Mormons had been subjected to and what kind of men they had had to deal with. He challenged examination into his moral conduct.

SMOOTHING THINGS OVER A LITTLE. He then bore testimony to the kindness of the Marshal, and the remainder of the discourse was unusually mild and temperate in its tone as compared with some of his former efforts.

CHARGE OF JUDICIAL ASSASSINATION. First Councillor President George A. Smith fol lowed the Prophet, and said that there had been a deep laid scheme to judicially murder two of the Presidents of the Church—Young and Wells. He insisted that it was murder of the worst kind, but he thanked God that there was enough integrity in the government to defeat it. He, too, was remarkably quiet and peaceful in his remarks. MORE FROM BRIGHAM.

Brigham in his speech also admitted that the Mormons and Gentiles were in opposition, and were ready to destroy each other. In this regard they were both equally to blame, and it was only through the marvellous mercy of God that they had

He thanked God that he himself was not God, for, If he were, he might destroy and obliberate all his nemies, and he hoped that none of his brethren would have the power of God, until they also were endowed with Divine wisdom to exercise it rightly.

GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS. The audience also seemed contented and thankful, but the Conference exhibited but little enthusiasm over its labors, and was adjourned by Brigham until October 6, next.

THE MURDER TRIALS. A large number of persons indicted for murder will be examined to-morrow on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Hawley.

A woman named Luce, aged sixty-five years, was found dead in the street this morning. It is supposed that intemperance was the cause of her Attorney General Williams, en route from Wash-

ington to San Francisco, passed through Ogden last

UTAH'S INCUBUS.

Grand Expose of Mormon Matters Before Congress.

Brigham Young's Land-Grabbing Schemes-How He Outgeneralled the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies-Delegate Hooper in the Ring-Swindling the Brethren of Their Homesteads-The Utah Legislature Gives Him All He Asks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1872. THE DEBATE BETWEEN THE DELEGATES OF UTAH

The warm debate in the House a few days ago between the Hon. Mr. Claggett, delegate from Montana, and the Hon. Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, over the bill to incorporate the Great Salt Lake and Colorado Railway Company was not only itself spicy at the time, but it is leading to developments un-looked for and undesired by the representative of

It has been the settled policy of Brigham Young to not only discourage the settlement of Utah by Gentiles, but he has taken the most efficient means to prevent the possibility of their settling there, by causing the people to take up, in some form or other, every acre of ground that was at all promising and inviting, thereby forcing the emigrant Gentile passing through to look only upon the God-forsaken, sterile, unwatered lands that were yet open to pre-emption. It was this policy that induced him, twenty-five years ago, to lay out Salt Lake City two miles square and to since extend its di-

mensions whenever a pretext could be found. In taking possession of a new country it was reasonable enough to expect that he would give expression to his peculiar ideas in the expansion of his grass plot, kitchen garden and orchards around his dwelling, and with that no one had any right to find fault-it was his own labor and the labor of his people alone that was consumed. But in the discussion in the House the other day there was brought forth the most startling evidence of a system of land robbery without parallel, and beyond what was then stated there is evidence forthcoming to exhibit Brigham Young as the most impudent, unblushing swindler of public lands that was ever known in the country.

He went to Utah in 1847, and, according to his own showing, was then utterly destitute of wealth. The very clothes he wore and the teams that took him there he was in debt for to some of the to have said time and again, when in ill humor, that his brethren working for him in his saw mills, his grist mills, his farms and his gardens stole more from him than ever they earned for him, and that everything that he had touched by way of business had been a greater loss than gain to him. The secret of his wealth, therefore, was to be sought for

in other directions. THE LAND GRADS. After the expiration of the time allotted to the two delegates in the debate on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, evidently in sympathy with the delegate from Montana, proceeded to read from the statutes of Utah evidence of the grossest swindling over perpetrated by a local Legislature, or as the honorable gentleman styled it, "A great overshedowing system of monopolica projected by

penal statutes." To Brigham Young and an immediate ring of a few men, who were his counsellors and his apostles, were granted nearly all the water and wood privileges in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake Valley. In a country where there was seldom rain the control of the waters issuing from the canyons was to give them the complete mastery

The defence offered by the Hon. Mr. Hooper, the Utah delegate, was the worst that could have been made. Instead of rebutting the facts cited from the laws of Utah," he tried the tear and sympathy dodge, and spoke of what the Mormons had done for humanity, by first travelling across the Plains, killing the snakes and subduing the Indians, and how they had done all this and fed the emigrants to California in its earliest days, &c., "for the glory of," &c. New Mr. Hooper knew that the Mormons never killed a snake, nor built a bridge, nor made an inch of road for the benefit of the Gentiles going to California. They did it, of course, for their own convenience and benefit, the same as has been done in all pioneering explorations in every mile of this great country, and more, the Mormons have never done. On the contrary, as exhibited by Mr. Stevenson, they never built a bridge or established a ferry without fixing exorbitant toll rates, and they never sold a pound of breadstuffs, vegetables, or fruit to the passing emigrant without making him pay dearly for it. The debate on Thursday did at least one good thing-it settled forever the eternal ciamor about what the Mormons have done for the opening up of the Continent. They did what they were forced to do for their own good. So did the Gentiles in Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada and California. This crowing is, therefore, fortunately ended.

HOW BRIGHAM GOT HIS WEALTH. The Hon. William H. Hooper did not think it proper to relate the following facts, of which he was perfectly cognizant:-

The State of Descret, a political organization which the United States have never recognized, did, on the 9th December, 1850, ordain "that Brigham Young have the sole control of City Creek and Canyon, and that he pay into the public treasury the sum of \$500 therefor." As Governor of the "State of Deserct," Brigham Young, of course, approved of this action of his own Legislature, and for twentytwo years he has controlled the waters of City Creek and the timber of that canyon, and the Territorial Legislature, the only legitimate political organization that the federal government can recognize, has never interfered with Brigham's privileges. This City Creek Canyon is the nearest of all the mountain guiches where firewood is accessible to the people of Salt Lake City. There is not another canon within twenty miles of the place, and, there fore, the poor, helpless people who go there for wood are taxed by Brigham—not a tithing, but every third load that passes his gate. In this way he supplies his seragilo with fuel at the expense of

In 1868, when the building of the Pacific Railroad became an indisputable fact, Brigham Young, to prevent it passing by Salt Lake City, set his man Friday—that firebrand, A. Milton Musser, who speaks to-day of making Salt Lake City a Moscow to take up all the land between Weber canyon and Salt Lake City, and in every quarter of a section of 160 acres, between the range of the Wahsatch was taken up and entered by the brethren, so that it was impossible for any Gentile to have taken up an inch of land on the line of the railroad, and the railroad company would have been forced to pay high prices for the right of way. Lewis S. Hills, Hooper's clerk then, and now associate director of the Desoret Bank, was sent by Brigham Young to Denver, Colorado, to make the entries of these homestead claims, and for the purpose that I here state, for at that time Utah Territory had no land omice. There is now on record in the Surveyor's Office of Denver the facts I state, and not one in a hundred of the names there registered for homesteads is possessed by the persons represented. This was one of the ways in which the inspired prophet bothered the Gentiles and gave himself the entire was taken up and entered by the brethren, so that

steads is possessed by the persons represented. This by so one of the ways in which the inspired prophet bothered the Gentlies and gave himself the entire control of the lands.

When the merchants and moneyed men among the Gentlies in Sait Lake City created a breeze about Brigham's ears and asked for some action on the part of the citizens to bring the Pacific Railroad by the southern end of the great lake and contiguous to the city, Brigham called a meeting in the Tabernacle to take some popular action in favor of that proposition; but he himself, and the Hon. George Q. Cannon, now here, looked upon this acquiescence as only a "sop" for the Gentlies, for "the Lord" did not want the railroad there. Hooper knows well that the claim of patriotism and sympathy with the nation on the part of Brigham Young is all fudge. There is nothing in it; for, while Hooper claims in Washington patriotism for the building of the Utah Central Road, Brigham assured his brethren in Utah, whom he, as contractor, could not pay for work for the Union Pacific Railroad, that he was obliged to take iron and rolling stock in pay from the Union Pacific Railroad Company for he could not set of the could not set of th

to be true; he knows that he is humbugging Congress when he puts on "the agony" and claims to be patriotic in all these measures.

How shightam swindled the shift would have it occurs that the Central and Union Pacific Railroads have never come to a definite conclusion about the junction of that great tran-scontinental route from Omaha to San Francisco. There is evidence everywhere of a thorough system except at Ogden, in Utah, the present junction. Here there are no evidences of stability.

While the Hon. Mr. Hooper is relating to Congress the story of Brigham Young's anxiety for union with the rest of mankind and his desire to be in railroad and other courteous relations with the world, he fails to enrich the Congressional mind with the following piece of history:—

On the ist January, 1880, at the city of Ogden, Utah, Brigham Young and William H. Hooper did buy up all the lands on the line of the railroad opposite Ogden, where the junction was intended and where it has been in operation ever since, for \$50 an acre, and therby obtained possession of the land and prevented the two railroad companies from building the junction, as they would have done but for this sharp practice on the part of the Prophet and his Congressional delegate.

Had there been anything like a fair commercial transaction in this affair the smartness of the Prophet and the Delegate would never have been alluded to, but while so much patriotism is claimed it is not amiss to show how the work was done.

Brigffam called a meeting of the Ogden men, and, after singing a hymn about glory in the world to come and prayer about Zion and the Now Jerusalem, he got up in the biandest style of Uriah Heap and Tartufe and spoke of the interests of the kingdom. The ungody Gentiles, he said, were approaching Ogden, and they would bring with them all their civilization—gin mills, bowling alleys, &c. He proposed to prevent the engrafting of such institutions upon the Territory, and if the brethren would see him and the land here of the proposed to prevent

brethren, and Mr. Hooper helped him to the funds to do it with and became a partner in the prospective gains.

When these poor half starved, ill clad, worshipping victims of the priesthood parted with their lands, which they knew to be of five times more value than what they got for them, and prospectively were worth a fortune to them, they doubtless realized their helplessness and pitted Brother McGaw; but before Brigham got through with them that day they were forced to witness the most barefaced plece of rascality that ever he perpetrated. His thirst for gold was not yet satiated. He got up in that same assembly at Ogden a second time, and, putting on his blandest smile, won the good ear of his listeners. Gently rubbing his hands, and mild as a jurtle dove, he began his story of what he had done for Ogden and how much they were indebted to him for aid rendered a score of years before, and he thought that if his brethren in Ogden had no objections he would take up a little of the unoccupied lands to the south of the city. He was so sweet, so kind in his tone. Whenever Brigham has right on his side-he is "The Lion of the Lord," but when he is about to swindle he is a perfect adept at the greasing process: then he makes a magnificent swallow. If the brethren he makes a magnificent swallow. If the brethren he makes a magnificent swallow. If the brethren

would say no more, he would drop the subject; still he thought that it was but right. Well, he knew that there could be no objection offered to anything that he desired, and in a moment a bishop sprang up and proposed that Brother Brigham take up all the lands that he wanted. Still they did not

anything that he desired, and in a moment a bishop sprang up and proposed that Brother Brigham take up all the lands that he wanted. Still they did not see the Prophet's hand.

Before the two great roads met at Ogden in May of that year there was a great uncertainty about its exact location. He had already, with the aid of Hooper, secured Ogden; but there was still Taylor's Mill, the nearest objective point to Sait Lake City. They might decide upon that place, and it was then, and had been for months, the actual depot for passengers and merchandise to Sait Lake City. Bright and early the next morning the man Friday (Musser) was at work with a surveyor, and close upon his heels were all the men who could be roped in with spades. Before they stopped their operations a ditch was dug in the line of that survey, as an evidence of possession, over a track of land five miles square! Had the junction been formed at Taylor's Mill, Brigham then possessed the only plee of unoccupied land fit for occupation adjoining that ogden, and the stations, round houses, machine shops and rolling mills once contemplated are erected, it will bring a population of thousands to Ogden, and Brigham Young possesses every foot of land for their houses.

Bad as all this is, the worst has to be told. By the simple act of surveying and ditching he knew that he could not hold the five miles of United States land without purchase. This A. Milton Musser got hold of all the young men in the country who had not taken up a quarter section of land for their houses.

Bad as all this is, the worst has to be told. By the simple act of surveying and ditching he knew that he could not hold the five miles of United States land without purchase. This A. Milton Musser got hold of all the young men in the country who had not taken up a quarter section of land for their own homesteads, to go and enter land on that five miles and afterwards transfer the deeds to the control of Brigham, and thus he euchered these young men out of their inheritances as citizens o

Hon. Mr. Ciaggett has been in Utah and is fully advised.

How HE GOT HIS CITY ESTATE.

This pilable Legislature of Utah, that gave him all the waters and wooded canyons that he wanted, were afraid to see that he was robbing the American people of their rights in Sait Lake Valley, and when he asked for a whole strip of land on the northeast side of Sait Lake City, commonly called "The Bench," which is now the most populous ward in that city, they gave him that also. He had it surveyed into blocks of five acres, and divided these into four parts, and he made an immense amount of money out of their sale. With his stealings from the Church and the robberies of his brethren the nation has no particular right to grumble, for if "the Saints" are willing to be fleeced that is their business; the rest of the world can only look on and gaze with astonishment at their meekness and humility.

On the next debate the whole budget here foreshadowed will be unfolded, and the Delegate will need all the patience for which he is ordinarily proverbial. It was a mistake for him to lose temper with Delegate Claggett. Before the feud is ended Brigham's loyalty for and attachment to the Union will be well ventilated, and the nation will see how easily the people of Utah have been swindled. There are here energetic men from Utah, fully conversant with its history and extremely urgent for proper legislation.

Delegate Fuller's speech sefore the committee

legislation.
DELEGATE FULLER'S SPEECH BEFORE THE COMMITTEE legislation.

DELEGATE FULLER'S SPECH BEFORE THE COMMITTEE
ON TERRITORIES.

Frank Fuller, the dentist, spoke before the Committee on Territories on Tuesday last, urging the admission of the State of Deseret. He represented the Mormons as the most loyal people in the United States. One of the National party's delegation, after hearing this speech, furnished the writer with some Interesting points on Utah loyalty. He affirms of his own personal knowledge that the Mormon priesthood have imposed upon the entire adult population, in their order of endowments, to regard the national government as responsible for the murder of Joseph Smith, and that it is the duty of all the Saints to pray for the overthrow of the republic and to teach the same to their children, and to seek by every means that is in their power whenever favored by opportunity to annoy and work for the overthrow of the national government. In their private "circles" for prayer they do constantly implore "the overthrow of all who are in authority till those shall reign whose right it is to reign"—namely, the Mormon priesthood. Personally Mr. Fuller cannot speak of this on his own knowledge, but he is as well satisfied with its being a fact, as he possibly can be, on the strength of the most reliable evidence. While this delegation is working for the admission of Utah into the Union would it not be well for the Committee on Territories to put the admission of Utan into the Union would it not be well for the Committee on Territories to put the Apostic Cannon upon his oath and question him upon these points? If he denies it or prevaricates let his statement be published, and it will go back to Utah and open the eyes of that poor, deluded people. My informant affirms that what I have written can be vened for hy hundrad of navanh new that

and open the eyes of that poor, tended begins and per couched for by hundreds of persons now in be vouched for by hundreds of persons now in Utah who are willing to testify to the facts.

Mr. Fuller, who is now so loud on the loyalty of Brigham Young, knows that during the reverses of the federal troops in the early part of the rebellion Brigham Young did, Sunday after Sunday, mock at the nation's calamities, and predict with joy that the North and South would eat each other up like the fabled Kilkenny cats. Mr. Fuller knows this, for he was Secretary of the Territory and Acting Governor at the time, and he knows that when some Mormons and some "Jack" Mormons urged upon this same Fuller to telegraph to the Secretary of War, in order to restrain General P. Edward Connor, who threatened to arrest Brigham Young for his copperhead speeches and for infaming the people to rebellion, that Fuller refused to do so, stating that he could not give the government any assurance that Brigham yound desists but as he then Said, on the connot give the government any assurance that Brigham would desist, but, as he then said, on the contrary, he would probably enter the Tabernacle the following Sunday and belch out again his treasonable speeches. My informant was there during that time, and aftirms that Fuller's course as here stated can be applied that

can be substantiated.

These are the loyal leaders of the Utah people seeking to become a part of the national govern-

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A small number of South Brooklynites assembled in a field in the rear of Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday afternoon, to witness a pigeon shooting match between J. P. Robertson and J. Tester, of that locality. It had been given out that the contest would be twenty birds each, for quite a large sum aside; but when the principals arrived on the ground they agreed that fourteen each would be ground they agreed that fourteen each would be quite enough, and it is questionable, from various circumstances, whether the stakes were for a great amount. The conditions were twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary and one and a half ounce shot. Robertson won easily, killing eight birds out of ten, when his opponent, who had scored but three out of nine, resigned. After this exhibition, J. Collins and D. Robertson shot at three birds each for \$10 aside, same conditions as the first match, which Robertson won handily. The following are the scores:—

ROBERTSON VS. TESTER.

Robertson—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1—Total, 10. Killed, 8; missed, 2.

Tester—0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0—Total, 9. Killed.

Killed, 8; missed, 2. Tester—0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0—Total, 9. Killed, 3; missed, 6. ROBERTSON VS. COLLINS.
Robertson—1, 1—2. Collins—0, 0—0.

ROWING AT OXFORD. Rumored Intention of Sending a University Crew to Contend Against the Atalantas in the Henley Regatta.

versity Crew to Contend Against the Atalantas in the Henley Regatta.

(From the Sportsman (London), April 17.)
On Monday the river at Oxford once more awoke to life. The weather, as it is now set in, is a marked contrast to what it was a week ago; then the floods were out, now most of the colleges are thinking of transferring their practice to the cool of the evening. We should think all the college crews would be fixed and in training by the end of the week, as the May races, on account of the schools, cannot begin later than the 11th, and that date gives but little more than three weeks to get together in. It is impossible at this early stage to tell what the various crews will eventually do in the races; we can only tell what colleges have known good men to pick their eights from. University, the head of the river, has lost most of its best men, and we should think would have but little chance of retaining their place of honor. Balliol we expect to see head for one or two nights, after which Christ Church will probably displace them. This latter college will have all their winning four, besides other fair men. Pembroke also ought to be strong, as they have a first rate stroke and No. 7, in Lesley and Mitchison. Brasenose has no one now of much note, though they have several goodish men; we should be sorry to see them descend, as they have never been lower than sixth; nor, indeed, do we think there is much danger of this happening, as there are several indifferent boats next below them, and they had a very good Torpid this year. New College and Trinity will be good. Magdalen, for a lower boat, will be very strong. They have all their last year's crew to pick from, among whom are two 'Varsity oars and a trial eight man. During this term will also be rowed the Challenge Sculls and Pairs. For both events a large field is expected. Most of the men who are going in for the sculls were in practice last term.

There is a rumor about that the Oxford University Boating Cub intend sending a four to Henley (June 20, 21)

A NAVY YARD DISCHARGE.

Two hundred and forty men were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on last Saturday, in consequence of the funds for the construction department, in which they were employed, becoming exhausted. There are only 250 men remaining in the Navy Yard at present.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Methods of Electing Presidents of the United States Since 1800.

The Arbitrary Congressional Caucus—The Enmity of Party and Greedy Office-Holders-The State Legislative Gatherings and Democratic Innovations-Introduction of the System of National Conventions-Death of the Whig Party-The Inception and Secret of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Movement.

The arrival of the "convention season," in which the several political organizations of the country are expected, through a concentration of the wis dom, talent and experience they possess in a great representative assemblage, to select each "the best man in the party" to offer for the support of an enlightened public invites attention to the history and peculiarities of the system by which Presidential candidates are now presented. It may seem strange to the present generation, which has be come thoroughly habituated to the prevailing mode of choosing party standard bearers, as the nominees of political bodies are denominated, that the method now in vogue is of comparatively recent introduction. But a very little reflection will show that in the nature of things it could not be otherwise. Until the means of locomotion were made easy and expeditious through the agency of steam the assembling of large collections of men from distant parts for mere political purposes was mpossible. The general convention system conse quently has only been attained, and by gradual ap roaches, being one of the outgrowths of modern travel.

At an early day, when State Legislatures, and in one instance Congress, found it impossible to organize at the stated time for lack of the constitutional quorum, owing to "horrid roads" and bridgeless torrents, it could not be expected that the mos resolute party zeal would carry men a great way simply to elect partisan candidates. In fact, politi cal conventions for nominating purposes—now s common-were for a long time after our govern ment had gone into operation quite unknown. Nevertheless parties existed in those days as well as now, and candidates were equally necessary.

OUR PIRST PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON, was supported and elected by common consent, although clearly defined parties, owing to the discussions and dissensions that attended the adop tion of the federal constitution, then existed. His re-election was not opposed, notwithstanding there was considerable dissatisfaction with his adminischiefly directed against his Cabinet, and particularly Hamilton. By the time his second term had his declension of a third, to find another successor the old federalists and republicans were in full blast against each other, both being anxious to secure the seat of power. On the federalist side the candidate was determined by circumstances. John Adams was not only a very eloquent and worthy man, but as Vice President had a claim to the succession which was then thought to be very strong, although now such a thing would be laughed at. His only for-midable rival in the federalist ranks, Hamilton, was ineligible to the Presidency by reason of his foreign birth. On the republican side the candi-date was almost as clearly defined in the person of Jefferson, who had led the anti-federalist opposition in Washington's Cabinet, and upon being beaten there had retired to his "clover fields" at formal nominations at that election were, there fore, required.

But at the next and fourth Presidential election in 1800, a departure was found necessary. Jefferson was still the first choice of a majority of the republicans, but he had a rival in Aaron Burr, who was the favorite of a portion of the party; and, besides, Jefferson had become obnoxious to a good many republicans in consequence of his supposed sympathy with the views and heresies of the French satisfy the discontented and suspicious, the expedient of a regular nomination was resorted to—the first of which we have any record in our history. Nine Senators and thirty-seven Representatives in Congress got to—the first of the first of which we have any record in our history. Nine Senators and thirty-seven Representatives in Congress got to—first our first of the first of the first of the first our session, they being a majority of the republican members of Congress, and publicly nominated Jef ferson for President and Burr for Vice President. They did more than that: they adopted a plat form. To quiet the fears of the anti-French element in their party they laid down certain propositions in the form of a series of resolutions which they supposed would be satisfactory, and which Jefferson, in a published letter addressed to a political friend, took occasion soon after to endorse. Here, then, was the first of our nominating system—platform and all—seventy-two years ago, and after the government had been twelve years in operation, the invention of that astute politician, Thomas Jefferson, who, in the course of his subsequent correspondence, acknowledged that he was the author of the whole scheme. The plan was completely successful, as well as decidedly ingenious, for Jefferson was elected, and a political revolution was thus brought about. This was enough to secure its repetition. the form of a series of resolutions which they sup-

or the whole scheme. The plan was completely successful, as well as decidedly ingenious, for Jefferson was elected, and a political revolution was thus brought about. This was enough to secure its repetition.

THE CLINTONIAN GENERAL CONVENTION.

But although at the time probably no fairer system could have been pursued in the selection of candidates, a delegate convention being out of the question, it was not long before serious exceptions were taken to the Congressional caucus. No objection was made to it at the time of Madison's nomination as Jefferson's successor, but when a renomination was given him by it a cry of Presidential interference and control was raised by the advocates of the one-term principle of that day that would have been not unworthy of the clamor we now hear about office-holders ruling our conventions. This complaint came chiefly from the friends of De Witt Clinton, who was anxious to supplant Madison, and whose supporters did all in their power to prejudice the people against the agency by which Madison's renomination had been secured, pronouncing it the mere instrument of a Presidential clique and unfair to the party. Of course, while arging this objection, it was necessary to show the public that some other and better system was attainable. Accordingly, the Clintonians adopted two memods of bringing their man formally before the people. One was by the recommendation of a State legislative caucus—a majority of the republican members of the New York Legislature having got together and endorsed Clinton as their candidate—and the other by what was called a "general convention." The last, and which may be regarded as the first suggestion of our present nation, he was attended by representatives from all of the States north of the Potomac and from one south, and there adopted Clinton as their nominee. HENRY CLAY DENOUSCED THE CONGRESSIONAL Calcus.

But, notwithstanding clinton's double nomination, he was beaten, and the Congressional caucus sustained. Still, opposition to it continued, and gr

ment signally failed. Only about sixty persons could be induced to attend the meeting at all, and when they had put Crawford in nomination the recould be induced to attend the meeting at all, and when they had put Crawford in nomination the republican party treated their recommendation as of no consequence whatever. There were four candidates—all claiming to be republicans—of whom Crawford was third in the race. His defeat put an end to the Congressional nominating caucus forever. Then, for a short period, recourse was had to State Legislatures as bodies more immediately representing the people, and less likely to be under the control of cliques and rings. But this system, besides being more complicated than the other, soon became obnoxious to the same charges of "ring" influence. Then it was that the last departure in the nominating business was made.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1831.

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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1831.

As the Presidential election of 1832 approached there were three parties in the field—the democrats under Jackson, the national republicans under Clay, and the anti-Masons. The last named took the initiative in the new method, issuing a call for a national nominating convention to assemble in the city of Baltimore on the 28th day of September, 1831. One hundred and eleven delegates attended, representing ten States, who nominated Wirt, of Maryland, for President, and Elimaker, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. So little bearing did this action have upon the pending canvass that the anti-Masons carried only the little State of Vermont, but their example in selecting candidates was thought to be so excellent that both of the other parties immediately followed it. The national republicans met in December of 1831 and nominated Clay and Sargeant, and the democrats in the following May. The anti-Masons and national republicans both adopted platforms, but the democrats did not. The Convention of the latter, which renominated Jackson for President and selected Van Buren for Vice President, was notable for the adoption of the two-thirds rule, which afterwards proved the source of so much trouble in temocratic conventions. The secret of its first introduction was the attempt of certain democrats to defeat Van Buren's nomination for the Vice Presidency. In this they failed at the time, but twelve years afterwards, in 1844, they had better luck.

SHARP PRACTICE IN 1836.

By the next Presidential election the anti-Masons

democràtic conventions. The secret of its first introduction was the attempt of certain democrats to
defeat Van Buren's nomination for the Vice Presidency. In this they failed at the time, but twelve
years afterwards, in 1844, they had better luck.

SHABP PRACTICE IN 1838.

By the next Presidential election the anti-Masons
and national, or Clay, republicans had coalesced
under the name of whigs, leaving but two parties
in the field. The whigs held no national convention, but, in lieu thereof, their Convention for the
State of New York, which assembled in Albany on
the 3d day of February, 1838, recommended a national ticket, consisting of General Harrison for
President and Francis Granger, of New York, for
Vice President, nominations in which the whigs in
all the other States concurred, except in Massaehusetts, where they nominated Webster for President, and in Ohio, where they presented the name
of Judge John McLean. The democrats held a national convention, and nominated Van Buren and
Richard M. Johnson, who were elected, although,
owing to a local disaffection, the States of Tennessee and Alabama gave their vocts to Hugh L. White,
of the former State, who had in both of them received legislative caucus nominations.

PIRST NATIONAL POWWOW OF THE WHITES.
On the 4th of December, 1838, the whites held their
first national convention, with a view to the clection in 1830, in the city of Harrisburg. All of the
States were represented, except South Carolina,
Georgia, Tennessee and Arkansas. Twenty-four
house excited. Clay confidently expected the nomination, and was most grievously disappointed at
the result, quite losing his temper and indulging in
some very harsh and even profane expressions, it is
said, toward the men most active in thwarting his
wishes. His defeat was brought about by the use
of General Scott's name to draw off some of Clay's
strength. No platform was adopted by this Convention, although its President was authorized to
announce, as among objects that were
cherished by the

lous time of it. They met in Philadelphia on the 7th day of June, and remained in session three days, finally nominating General Taylor and Millard Fillmore, to the intense disgust of Webster and other old whigs. Their ticket, however, with the help of Van Buren, was elected; although, owing to the death of Taylor, little good did it do them. The next time, 1852, both parties mut in Baltimore, the democrats on the 5th of June and the whigs on the 18th. The democrats were so divided between the supporters of Cass, whom the two thirds rule slaughtered Buchanan, Dougias and William L. Marcy; that they finally had to throw them all over and hunt up a candidate that nobody had anything against, because nobody had ever heard of him before, in the person of Franklin Pierce. The whigs pitched Fillmore over and united on General Scott, whom Fillmore over and united on General Scott, whom Fillmore, out of revenge, helped to defeat. That was the last national convention ever held by the whigs. The slavery issue, which they were attempting to ride, with one boot to the North and the other to the South, became so sharp as to split this organization in two, and it went hopelessly to pieces.

THE SQUATTER SOVERBIGKTY OF 1856.

Before the Presidential election in 1856 a mass convention of the opponents of slavery extension had assembled in the city of Pittsburg—Washington's Birthday of that year being the time appropriately selected—by which an address, prepared by the late Henry J. Raymond, and laying down the basis of a new party organization, was issued, and a convention to make Presidential nominations was called to assemble in Philadelphia on the 17th of June following. When that convention met it put on the track the California "Pathfinder," who, however, failed to find the road to the White House. The democrats met in Cincinnati, and nominations was called to assemble in Philadelphia on the 17th of June following. When that convention met it put on the track the California "Pathfinder," who, however failed to find the r

and nominated Buchanan and Breckinfringe on a "squitter sovereignty" platform, and the Know as a diversion in favor of the democrate than anything else.

THE ELECTION OF ABRIAM LINCOLN.
In 1809, Know Nothingtsm having disappeared, both of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had trouble in their concepts of the other parties had been proposed to the other parties had the other parties had the other parties had the other parties of the other parties had the parties had the parties had been partied by the other parties had the parties had been partied by the other parties had the parties had the parties had been parties had been parties had been partied by the other parties had the parties

dent. The magnitude of the blunder is now universally understood; but why the New York delegation in that Convention, which was responsible for it, and which was made up of capable politicians should ever have been guilty of such folly is still a mystery to many, which might as well at once be cleared up. The explanation, with a knowledge of two simple facts, is casy enough. The first is that the New York delegation in that Convention was absolutely controlled by Tammany Hail, which was resolved that no man should be put in nomination who was not piedged or certain to give it control over the patronage of his administration in the city and state of New York. The second is that Salmon P. Chase and his friends failed to give assurances that were satisfactory to Tammany Hail. Twelve months ago Tammany entertained the same views with reference to the next democratic nomination, and was shaping its course accordingly. The republicans, never counting on such a bunder by their adversaries, and being seriously alarmed at the prospect before them, in view of what they supposed the democratic policy would be, did what, otherwise, many of them would have been very unwilling to do—

COMMITTED THEMSELVES TO GRANT.

The democratic, however, wilfully sinned against light and knowledge, and so lost their chance. The "new departure" they have taken since 1888 was well enough, only the movement was too late.

ONGINENTI IN 1872.

We now come to the latest venture in connection with Presidential matters, which is the Cincinnati liberal republican experiment, and to understand the true history and meaning of which it is necessary to go back a little way. When Fremont was removed from the command of the Mississippi department, in 1862, much dissatisfaction was felt by a good many Western people, and especially in the city of St. Louis, where he had had his headquarters. His partisans at once declared that his real of nonce consisted of his proclamation announcing freedom to the slaves of rebel masters, which Lincoln had annulled, an

or a "Freedom Convention," to assessment the Presidential election of 1804, ostensibly for consultation among the friends of immediate emancipation in THE BORDER SLAVE-HOLDING STATES, which were exempt from the operation of Lincoln's celebrated proclamation, but in reality to inaugurate an anti-lincoln canvass in the name of radical emancipation. The call was issued from St. Louis, and was prepared by B. Gratz Brown, then the leader of the Missouri radicals, by whom he had been elected to the United States Senate the whiter previous. The Louisville meeting was intended merely for an entering wedge, the programme being that it should meet, adopt resolutions denunciatory of the national administration from the radical standpoint, and call a national convention to assemble in St. Louis the next spring for the nomination of an independent republican ticket. The design was identical with that of the coming Cincinnati Convention, and had the same parentage. THE LOUISVILLE ASSEMBLAGE

was held, and was attended by quite a number of parties from Washington and elsewhere in the interest of Chase and others, either as participants or lookers-on. Nor was the President, as the issue showed, indifferent to its proceedings. The fallure of the project, so for as the purpose had in view was concerned, was owing to the very simple but quite important fact that when the Convention got together Lincoln had in it more friends than ensuing their destination, they were met by still larger (in the aggregate) delegations from Kentucky and Tennessee, the first headed by Hon. James Speed, of Control the body—of anti-Lincoln men went down from Missouri; but, upon reaching their destination, they were met by still larger (in the aggregate) delegations from Kentucky and Tennessee, the first headed by Hon. James Speed of Louisville, and the latter by Joseph S. Fowler, afterward United States Senator, which led to be to checkmate the President's adversaries. For two days did the body remain in session, the main contest being over the proposi

HORSE NOTES.

One hundred and ten horses at Jerome Park ves terday.

Fenian, ch. g., six years, by Mickey Free out of Spiletta, by Stockwell, once the property of Mr. August Belmont, and afterwards sent to Canada, has been sent to England.

The filly Euchre, by Brown Dick, dam Odd Trick, the property of General Harding, of Tennessee, lost an eye recently by the carelessness of a colored boy, who in hurling a missile at another boy struck the animal. She is blind in one eye, but it is supposed she will not be disabled from participating in the spring races, Mr. J. K. Lawrence has matched his gray gelding

Allagog, five years, by Ulverston, out of Bridget, by Paddy Burns, against Mr. J. P. Whetmore's bay gelding Newport, four years, by Breckinridge, out of Sophia, for \$1,000 a side, play or pay, one mile and an eighth. It will be run on the fifth day of the Jerome Park meeting. Mr. J. G. Beresford will

ride Newport, and Mr. J. G. Coster Allagog.
Mr. D. D. Withers' horses have arrived at Jerome Park in charge of Francis Midgeley. The stable consists of nine horses, viz.:—Vespucius, aged; Elsie, four years; King Ernest, three years; Blenkiron, three years; Minnie, three years; Stone-henge, two years; bay colt, by Marsyas, out of